

MONTANA LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Chapter 559 19 85

Bill H 358 S _____ Original bill & history / C

H. Committee on Human Services & Aging

Hearing Date(s) Feb 06 ✓ C

_____ C

_____ C

_____ C

Date Out Feb 06 ✓ C

S. Committee on Public Health, Welfare & Safety

Hearing Date(s) Mar 15 ✓ C

Mar 18 ✓ C

_____ C

_____ C

Mar 18 ✓ C

Did this bill originate in an interim committee? ____ Yes ____ No

Committee _____

Report _____

HOUSE FINAL STATUS

356 INTRODUCED BY BRANDEWIE, GRADY, ET AL.
EXEMPTING PICKUPS UP TO 1-TON CAPACITY FROM SPECIAL
FUEL USER'S PERMIT

1/22 INTRODUCED
1/22 REFERRED TO HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORTATION
1/23 FISCAL NOTE REQUESTED
1/28 FISCAL NOTE RECEIVED
2/14 HEARING
DIED IN COMMITTEE

357 INTRODUCED BY NISBET, HALLIGAN, CODY, ET AL.
TO REQUIRE MOTORCYCLE RIDERS TO WEAR PROTECTIVE
HEADGEAR

1/22 INTRODUCED
1/22 REFERRED TO JUDICIARY
2/06 HEARING
2/15 ADVERSE COMMITTEE REPORT
2/18 BILL KILLED

71 26

358 INTRODUCED BY KADAS, PINSONEAULT, REAM, ET AL.
TO CREATE A MISSING CHILDREN INFORMATION PROGRAM
WITHIN DEPT. OF JUSTICE

1/22 INTRODUCED
1/22 REFERRED TO HUMAN SERVICES & AGING
1/23 FISCAL NOTE REQUESTED
1/28 FISCAL NOTE RECEIVED
2/06 HEARING
2/07 COMMITTEE REPORT-BILL PASS AS AMENDED
2/08 2ND READING PASS AS AMENDED
2/11 3RD READING PASS

97 0
97 2

TRANSMITTED TO SENATE
2/12 REFERRED TO PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY
3/15 HEARING
3/20 ADVERSE COMMITTEE REPORT

33 17

3/25 RETURNED TO HOUSE
RECONSIDERATION

26 22

3/30 RETURNED TO SENATE
2ND READING CONCURRED AS AMENDED
4/01 3RD READING CONCURRED

49 0
47 0

4/04 RETURNED TO HOUSE WITH AMENDMENTS
2ND READING AMENDMENTS CONCURRED
4/05 3RD READING AMENDMENTS CONCURRED
4/15 SIGNED BY SPEAKER
4/15 SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

93 0
94 0

4/16 TRANSMITTED TO GOVERNOR
4/19 SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

CHAPTER NUMBER 559 EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/01/85

359 INTRODUCED BY NISBET, MILLER
LOANS GUARANTEED BY STATE AGENCY EXEMPT FROM BANK
LOAN LIMIT
BY REQUEST OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

HOUSE BILL NO. 358

INTRODUCED BY KADAS, PINSONEAULT, REAM,
SCHYE, J. HAMMOND, GARCIA, SPAETH

IN THE HOUSE

January 22, 1985	Introduced and referred to Committee on Human Services and Aging.
January 24, 1985	Fiscal Note requested.
January 28, 1985	Fiscal Note returned.
February 5, 1985	On motion by Chief Sponsor, Representative Spaeth added as sponsor.
February 7, 1985	Committee recommend bill do pass as amended. Report adopted. Bill printed and placed on members' desks.
February 8, 1985	Second reading, do pass as amended.
February 9, 1985	Correctly engrossed.
February 11, 1985	Third reading, passed. Transmitted to Senate.

IN THE SENATE

February 12, 1985	Introduced and referred to Committee on Public Health, Welfare and Safety.
March 20, 1985	Committee recommend bill be not concurrred in. Report adopted. Ayes, 33; Noes, 17. Returned to House.

IN THE HOUSE

March 21, 1985	Received from Senate.
March 25, 1985	On motion, request of Senate granted for return of House Bill 358 for further consideration.

IN THE SENATE

March 25, 1985	Returned to Senate for further consideration and placed on second reading. Motion adopted.
March 29, 1985	Second reading, pass consideration.
March 30, 1985	Second reading, concurred in as amended.
April 1, 1985	Third reading, concurred in. Ayes, 47; Noes, 0. Returned to House with amendments.

IN THE HOUSE

April 2, 1985	Received from Senate.
April 4, 1985	Second reading, amendments concurred in.
April 5, 1985	Third reading, amendments concurred in. Sent to enrolling. Reported correctly enrolled.

HOUSE BILL NO. 358

INTRODUCED BY

Kados - Pinnick
Ream Selby J. Hammond

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO CREATE A MISSING CHILDREN INFORMATION PROGRAM WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; TO REQUIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES TO SUBMIT MISSING CHILDREN REPORTS TO THE PROGRAM; TO REQUIRE THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION TO DISTRIBUTE MONTHLY TO THE SCHOOLS A LIST OF MISSING SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN; AND TO REQUIRE SCHOOLS TO CONTACT ANY PARENT WHOSE CHILD IS ABSENT WITHOUT PARENTAL VERIFICATION OF THE ABSENCE."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

Section 1. Short title. [This act] may be cited as the "Missing Children Act of 1985".

Section 2. Definitions. As used in [this act], the following definitions apply:

(1) "Missing child" means any person who has been reported as missing to a law enforcement authority and:

(a) who is under 18 years of age;

(b) whose temporary or permanent residence is in Montana or is believed to be in Montana; and

(c) whose location has not been determined.

(2) "Missing child report" is a report prepared on a form designed by the department of justice for use by

private citizens and law enforcement authorities to report information about missing children to the missing children information program provided for in [section 3].

Section 3. Missing children information program.

(1) The department of justice shall establish a missing children information program to create a central repository to aid in the location of missing children in Montana.

(2) The missing children information program shall:

(a) establish a system of intrastate communication of information relating to any child determined to be missing by the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child or by a law enforcement authority;

(b) provide a centralized file for the exchange of information on missing children within the state, including information obtained under the provisions of 44-2-401;

(c) interface with the national crime information center computer system for exchange of information on children suspected of interstate travel; and

(d) provide the superintendent of public instruction each month with a list of missing Montana school children for the purposes of [section 6].

Section 4. Reports to missing children information program. (1) All state, county, and municipal law enforcement authorities shall submit to the missing children information program provided for in [section 3] any missing

1 child report and other information required by 44-2-401.

2 (2) Any parent, guardian, or legal custodian may
3 submit a missing child report to the missing children
4 information program on any child whose whereabouts are
5 unknown, regardless of the circumstances, subsequent to
6 making a report to the appropriate law enforcement authority
7 within the county in which the child became missing.

8 (3) The parent, guardian, or legal custodian
9 responsible for notifying the missing children information
10 program or a law enforcement authority of a missing child
11 shall immediately notify the authority and the program of
12 any child whose location has been determined.

13 Section 5. Duties of law enforcement authority.
14 Whenever a parent, guardian, or legal custodian of a child
15 files a report with a law enforcement authority that the
16 child is missing, the law enforcement authority shall:

17 (1) immediately inform all on-duty law enforcement
18 officers of the existence of the missing child report;

19 (2) communicate the report to all other law
20 enforcement authorities having jurisdiction in the county;
21 and

22 (3) immediately enter the missing child report into
23 the national crime information center computer system.

24 Section 6. List of missing Montana school children.

25 (1) The superintendent of public instruction shall assist

1 the missing children information program provided for in
2 [section 3] in identifying and locating missing children who
3 are enrolled in Montana public school districts in
4 kindergarten through grade 12 by:

5 (a) collecting each month a list of missing Montana
6 school children as provided by the missing children
7 information program provided for in [section 3];

8 (b) distributing the list of missing school children
9 on a monthly basis, unless the list has no change from the
10 previous month's information, to all school districts
11 admitting children to kindergarten through grade 12;

12 (c) designing the list to include pertinent available
13 information for identification of the missing school child,
14 including if possible a recent photograph of the child; and

15 (d) notifying the appropriate law enforcement agency
16 and the missing children information program as soon as any
17 additional information is obtained or contact is made with
18 respect to a missing school child.

19 (2) Each school district in Montana shall:

20 (a) distribute to each school building within the
21 district the list of missing school children provided for in
22 subsection (1); and

23 (b) notify the appropriate law enforcement agency at
24 the earliest known contact with any child whose name appears
25 on the list of missing school children.

1 Section 7. Notice to parents of children absent from
2 school. The trustees of any elementary or high school
3 district shall establish a system for contacting before noon
4 of a school day any parent, guardian, or legal custodian
5 whose child is absent from school but who has not reported
6 the child as absent for the school day to determine whether
7 the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is aware of the
8 child's absence from school.

-End-

In compliance with a written request received January 24, 19 85, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for House Bill 358 pursuant to Title 5, Chapter 4, Part 2 of the Montana Code Annotated (MCA). Background information used in developing this Fiscal Note is available from the Office of Budget and Program Planning, to members of the Legislature upon request.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

House Bill 358 creates a missing children information program within the Department of Justice; requiring law enforcement authorities to submit reports on missing children to the program; to require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to distribute each month a list of missing school-age children to the schools; and to require schools to contact any parent whose child is absent without parental verification of the absence.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. It is assumed that the Department of Justice, Identification Bureau, Missing Unidentified Persons Unit, will be responsible for the collection and preparation of the monthly missing school children circulars which will be printed and distributed by the Office of Public Instruction.
2. There will be five missing children per year who are missing for more than thirty days; thus requiring a Missing child Circular to be distributed to the schools.
3. It will be necessary for the Identification Bureau to prepare an information brochure to be distributed to all law enforcement agencies and schools informing them of the program and its procedures.
4. The additional workload and other costs associated with the program that are not mentioned in the fiscal impact will be absorbed by the Department of Justice.



BUDGET DIRECTOR
Office of Budget and Program Planning

Date: JAN 28, 1985
HB 358

was closed by Representative Bardanouve.

Questions were raised by Representative Wallin who asked how long the facility had housed adults only. Representative Bardanouve asked if the Committee might establish an amendment to remove the word "youth" from the title.

There being no further discussion, Chairperson Keenan closed the hearing.

HOUSE BILL NO. 358: Hearing commenced on House Bill No. 358. Representative Kadas, District #55, sponsor of the bill stated that an act to create a missing children information program within the Department of Justice; to require law enforcement authorities to submit missing children reports to the program; to require the superintendent of public instruction to distribute monthly, to the schools, a list of missing school age children; and to require schools to contact any parent whose child is absent without parental verification of the absence.

Proponents included Jess Long who indicated that the age of 18 years should be changed to 16 years with regard to reporting these missing children to authorities. Dan Adcock supplied written testimonial which indicated his support of a state missing child program and that photos may be effective tools for locating children and a centralized area should be established and that more extensive efforts of the schools in contacting homes is imperative. Exhibit 1 indicates his support. JoAnne Peterson, Montana Education Association supplied Exhibit 2 which stated that the MEA's goals were to strengthen child protection. Bill Irwin, Department of Justice supplied information on the attributes of dental records and also supplied a copy of a newspaper article on missing children. Exhibit 3 is attached regarding Mr. Irwin's testimony.

There were no further proponents and opponents present. Representative Kadas was then excused by the chairperson.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL NO. 183: Representative Darko made a motion which was seconded by Representative Cohen that House Bill No. 183 DO PASS. Questions were raised by the Committee. A roll call vote was taken (11 yes and 7 no) to DO PASS.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL NO. 455: Representative Gilbert made a motion that House Bill No. 455 be tabled. This motion was

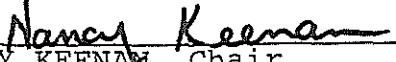
Human Services and Aging Committee
February 6, 1985
Page 2

seconded by Representative Waldron. A roll call vote was taken (15 yes and 3 no) to table House Bill No. 455.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL NO. 560: Representative Gould made a motion that House Bill No. 560 DO PASS. Representative Darko seconded the motion. A unanimous vote of DO PASS was made.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL NO. 358: A motion was made by Representative Brown which was seconded by Representative Darko that House Bill No. 358 DO PASS AS AMENDED. Discussion followed on the amendments, a vote was taken to DO PASS the amendments. A vote was taken with all in favor except Representative Bergene voting no. House Bill No. 358 was then DO PASS AS AMENDED.

ADJOURN: There being no further business before the Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 4:56 p.m.



NANCY KEENAN, Chair

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

February 6 19 85

Page of 2

MR. Speaker

We, your committee on Human Services and Aging

having had under consideration House Bill No. 353

first reading copy (white
color)

To create a missing children information program within Department of Justice

Respectfully report as follows: That House Bill No. 353

AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) Page 5, line 3.
Following: "contacting"
Strike: "before noon"
Insert: "by the end"

AND AS AMENDED
DO PASS

DAILY ROLL CALL

HUMAN SERVICES AND AGING COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 2/6/85

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
NANCY KEENAN	X		
BUDD GOULD	X		
TONI BERGENE	X		
DOROTHY BRADLEY	X		
JAN BROWN	X		
BUD CAMPBELL	X		
BEN COHEN	X		
MARY ELLEN CONNELLY	X		
PAULA DARKO	X		
BOB GILBERT	X		
STELLA JEAN HANSEN	X		
MARIAN HANSON	X		
MARJORIE HART	X		
HARRIET HAYNE	X		
JOHN PHILLIPS	X		
BRUCE SIMON	X		
STEVE WALDRON	X		
NORM WALLIN	X		

WITNESS STATEMENT

Name Dan Adcock Committee On Human Services + Ag
Address 303 E Spruce #5 Missoula Date 2/6/84
Representing Missoula Taskforce for Children's Support ✓
Justice
Bill No. H.B. 358 Oppose _____
Amend _____

AFTER TESTIFYING, PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

1. Missing Children may be classified - Runaways, Throwaways, Parentally Abducted, Criminally Abducted. Montana's ~~children~~ ~~Missing~~ children are no different than rest of U
2. Most hideous aspect of missing children the criminally abducted child, may be found in Montana. Large cities are full of runaways.
3. Missoula Taskforce formed to protect children by creating awareness, education + legislation. Bill came to be from combined efforts of Alan Walsh Resource Center National Center for Missing + Exploited Children the taskforce Bill Irwin and Mike Kadas
4. Strong points of Bill
 - Validates + Supports a state Missing Child Program
 - Data, particularly photos, of Montana's Missing Children, may be effective tools for locating children
 - Missing Children Reports - Centralized Area + could stop questions about the timeliness of police reports
 - Schools contacting homes - should be school policy, but this is not the case around Montana.
 - Very Minimal Costs
 - Inter-facced with Federal Missing Child Act.

Itemize the main argument or points of your testimony. This will assist the committee secretary with her minutes.

EXHIBIT 2 - 2/6/85
MONTANA · EDUCATION · ASSOCIATION

proud of our past...confident in our future

February 6, 1985

Hearing on HB 358 (Kadas)

Missing Children Information Program

Before: House Human Services and Aging, Nancy Keenan, Chairman

Testimony by Jo Anne Peterson, Montana Education Association, in support of House Bill 358.

Madame Chairman and members of the committee my name is Jo Anne Peterson, Legislative Intern with the Montana Education Association. I will testify in support of House Bill 358.

One of MEA's goals this session is to support bills that would strengthen Child Protection Laws in Montana. One of the bills we are supporting is HB 358, that would create a Missing Children Information Program. Legislative action must be taken to better protect the children in our state. We urge you to support this legislation. Thank You.

TODAY'S COMM

Troubled adults are pushed beyond their ability to contain abnormal sex drives, leaving children as prime targets.

Kenneth Wooden, this page, below.



KENNETH WOODEN

Perils Stalk Children Beyond Atlanta

Atlanta and murdered children are now synonymous. Daily, the national media bring the viewer and reader an update on the youthful tragedy in the southern metropolis.

But Atlanta is not unique: Across the nation, children, like debris washed upon the shores of the great sexual revolution of the '70s and '80s, are being sexually assaulted, murdered, forgotten. Some are as young as six weeks, others are 3, or 8 or 15. Unfortunately, the press, law enforcement officials and the general public are unaware of just how common the problem is in every part of the country, and many children die singly and obscurely, their silent deaths lost to the American conscience.

Sometimes the murders occur in groups, like the four pre-teens in Oakland, Mich., or the three "double initial" murders in Rochester, N.Y. Periodically, they splash across the front pages in groups of 20 or 30, as in the Dean Allen Corll/John Gacy killings in Houston and Chicago, respectively - and now in Atlanta. But for the most part, they die alone in the backwoods and back bedrooms of America. Others, from wealthy, middle-class or blue collar/welfare neighborhoods, at first reported missing, are later identified by grieving parents.

4,000 Murdered

A leading pediatrician from the Medical School at Iowa University estimates that more than 4,000 children are murdered annually in the United States but that many of them go unreported. The 1979 FBI Uniform Crime Report listed 2,773 homicides involving children. Some of these murders were reported in the

newspapers, others were not.

But citizens tend to set up human defenses that protect them from having to accept the violent death of a child. Nor can they easily accept the fact that the killer is rarely a stranger. Almost without exception, he or she is either family or friend, one who can quickly and sufficiently win the child's confidence, so as to carry out the crime promptly.

The death of a child from illness or accident is most sorrowful: The death of a child from sexual molestation is almost too horrible to accept. That, perhaps, is the main reason we allow the murders to continue singly or in multiples without focusing on them as a whole. It is better to forget such horror than to face the dark side of the mirror - ourselves. We know only too well the members of our own families whose human frailties have given way to some form of sexual contact with children. But because it is ugly, frightening and threatening to our own lives, we avoid looking at the mirror. We don't want to face, much less expose, our husbands, fathers, uncles, brothers, sons, nephews and close friends who have crossed through to the dark side.

In Salem, Oregon, a district attorney reinforced this "dark side of the mirror" theory when he spoke of his community. From a 1,000-page investigative document on the 1979 murder of 11-year-old Stephanie Newsom, he admitted that "... most of the information is quite sensitive and documents police inquiries into local residents who are sex offenders... There's some pretty ugly stuff in there."

In Atlanta, a top task force member told me, "I never suspected how unsafe our children are in this city - they don't have a ghost of a chance." A 1977 report in Marion County, Indiana, allowed that "there are 400 to

500 known sex offenders living in the county and repeating sex crimes daily... but there is no way we can possibly keep track of the whereabouts of all of (them)..."

Increasingly, throughout American culture, moral standards are being relaxed. Heightened sexual fervor and tempo in movies and television is commonplace and the sensual hype in advertising has become normal and expected. The Freudian message emitting from all forms of media today, wittingly or unwittingly directs its appeal to personalities whose varied sexual interests include sadomasochism and pederasty. More and more troubled and weak-willed adults are pushed beyond their ability to contain abnormal sex drives, leaving children as prime targets for molestation and murder. Senseless murder after senseless murder, the threads of untold horror for our young weave a tapestry of national disgrace.

Take a Stand

Michigan State Police Captain Robert Robertson, who headed an investigation of a series of child murders, summed up the problem:

"This is something we won't be able to handle until the public becomes aware of it and angered by it. Nothing has ever been accomplished until society took a stand - the Civil Rights Movement, the Women's Liberation Movement - somebody has to get outraged."

Who then will become outraged? Will it be the family members who grieve for their young dead? Will it be those communities and individuals who have looked into the dark side of their mirrors? Will it be a coalition of youth groups, religious and civic organizations under a common banner? One thing is certain: The banner awaits a carrier and its first national breeze of concern.

Kenneth Wooden is author of "The Children of Jonestown" and other works.

SUNDAY

February 12, 1984

Tax inequities costing Ravalli County revenue

WESTERN MONTANA,
PAGE 17

Broncos knock Grizzlies out of first place

SPORTS,
PAGE 21



Old-fashioned horsepower runs logging 'show'

MONTANA TERRITORY,
PAGE A-1

Missoulian

Missoula, Montana

75 cents

Speaker decries perils facing U.S. children

By STEVE SMITH
of the Missoulian

Many of the people who kidnap, molest, torture and murder children in America don't even bother to bury their victims any more.

They leave the small, brutalized bodies where they fall. They leave them for dogs to find and feast on and for citizens to stumble across as they empty their garbage, rake their leaves or walk to their neighborhood parks for tennis matches.

Ken Wooden, an investigative reporter with ABC-TV's "20/20" and a nationally known authority on the exploitation of children, pulled few punches Saturday morning at the Red Lion Motor Inn when he spoke to more than 40 grade school and high school teachers from Missoula and Polson. His talk, which dealt

with the criminal abduction of children, child pornography and prostitution, rape and incest, was sponsored by the National Education Association in conjunction with the Missoula Elementary Education Association (MEEA).

A former special correspondent with the Chicago Sun-Times and the author of "The Children of Jonestown" and "Weeping in the Playtime of Others," Wooden spoke and showed photographs and charts for some three hours. When he was finished, his audience sat in stunned silence, then began asking questions.

"It's really frightening — the whole scene is like a cancer," said William "Lefty" Campbell, a fifth-grade teacher at Missoula's Prescott School.

"It's chilling information," said Kristin Smyka, a first-grade teacher

at Missoula's Paxson School.

"It's a shocking revelation," said Natalie Cannun of Washington, D.C., who is a legislative assistant for Montana Sen. John Melcher. "Grass-roots awareness, education, national organization and money are critically needed."

Some of Wooden's findings will be presented on "20/20" segments scheduled Feb. 23 and March 8. The first segment is titled "They're Murdering Our Children," with the follow-up called "Child Lures."

In connection with the programs, Wooden has written a booklet to help parents educate children about the perils they face on America's streets as well as around schoolyards and on playgrounds.

"I honestly believe there's a war on (against children), but in our adult world we're oblivious to it," Wooden

said. "We don't even look down at the carnage."

Citing the systematic murder of more than 25 children in Atlanta three years ago, as well as John Gacy's grim slaughter spree of 33 boys in Chicago, Wooden said that thousands of children across the nation are being sexually assaulted, murdered and forgotten. What's more, he continued, the press, law-enforcement officials and the general public aren't aware of the extent of the problem.

"American soldiers killed in Vietnam had a monument built to them," Wooden said. "The monument to these children is ignorance, indifference and apathy."

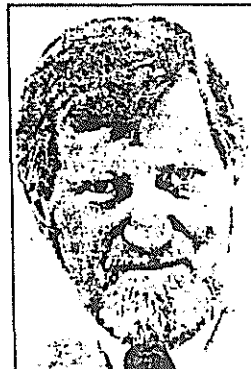
Leaving nothing to the imagination, Wooden told horror story after horror story from his years of research. Many were stories of children

being lured into cars or vans and spirited away to cities to become part of the country's multimillion-dollar-a-year child pornography and child-sex industry.

"Every generation faces its own unique problem," said Wooden, who is working on a third book, "Prey — Missing and Murdered Children." He added, "This is our own unique problem, and we won't solve it by saying, 'Oh, it's so depressing that I don't want to talk about it.'"

Zeroing in on publishers of adult pornography and magazines such as Hustler and Penthouse, Wooden charged that, increasingly, throughout American culture, moral standards are being relaxed. He called many murdered American children "casualties of the sexual revolution," noted that heightened sexual fervor

(Turn to PERILS, page 2)



Kenneth Wooden

From page one

Perils

(Continued)

and tempo in movies and television is commonplace, and added that sensational hype in advertising has become normal and expected.

Wooden believes that the message emitting from all forms of media today appeals to personalities whose varied sexual interests include sadomasochism and pederasty. He also believes that more and more troubled and weak-willed adults are being pushed beyond their ability to contain abnormal sex drives, leaving children as prime targets for molestation and murder.

"Senseless murder after senseless murder, the threads of untold horror for our young, weave a tapestry of national disgrace," Wooden wrote in a 1981 column that appeared in the Washington Star. Philadelphia Bulletin

and other prominent newspapers.

As executive director of the National Coalition for Children's Justice and an organizer of what is going to be a national computer network for finding missing children and their abductors and murderers, Wooden believes there are four categories of missing kids. Included are runaways, so-called "throw-away" kids (adolescents whose parents simply kick them out of the house), kids who are kidnapped by divorced parents involved in bitter custody battles, and children who are criminally abducted.

Wooden said that because of the high volume of cases in the first three categories, a "logjam" has been created. The logjam, he said, has hampered efforts of law-enforcement agencies trying to deal with criminal kidnappings.

"Therefore," Wooden said, "cops often wait at least 72 hours before

acting on criminally abducted children."

By then, Wooden continued, it's often too late.

Wooden, who touched on cults and the brainwashing tactics of their leaders, talked at length about an underground network of people who are continually adding to extensive collections of child-pornography photographs.

Such collectors, he said, primarily are men, and many are wealthy, prominent people in business, industry, government and politics.

A former teacher and the father of four children, Wooden called America's parents "biological box-cars who deliver young (female and male) lovelies for the sexual appetites" of perverted people.

Wooden's talk in Missoula was a pilot presentation of an alert program now being experimented with by the National Education Association.

Challenger

(Continued)

"one of these wonderful experiences ... I could see tears in some people's eyes. It was just mystical, it was just wonderful."

The six-hour exercise was a rehearsal for the April flight when George Nelson and James van Hoften use the backpacks to jet out of the Challenger cargo bay and pluck the \$100 million Solar Maximum satellite from orbit. They'll bring it in, replace an electronic box and put it back in space to work.

McCandless and Stewart went out again Thursday — this time the

them. The shuttle's robot arm, a dependable piece of equipment every time it's been used, would not move at the wrist.

That scrubbed another satellite rescue rehearsal in which the astronauts were to latch themselves onto a fixture turning at the same rate as Solar Max — one degree per second. Instead, the space walkers practiced docking with a fixture attached to a box.

They got in an unexpected bonus, however. A foot restraint worked loose and began drifting off. As Brand maneuvered the ship closer, McCandless reached up pulled back the piece of equipment.

"Welcome home, Challenger. Fantastic!" Mission Control radioed as the ship completed its historic

round trip 13 minutes after sunrise.

Perhaps 75,000 spectators lined highways and the banks of the nearby Indian River and hundreds, more, were at the landing strip. They cheered as the shuttle came into view overhead about five minutes before touchdown.

Florida Wildlife Commission officials were alert to chase any stray animals off the runway. The space center is part of a wildlife refuge, and alligators, wild pigs, bobcats and foxes sometimes slip through a protective fence and roam the strip. None did so on Saturday.

The only previous attempt to land a shuttle in Florida, last June, was erased by fog and rain, with the flight diverted to Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

ow for certain until they get
e in the gaping, horseshoe-
sler, a seismic analyst at the
Seattle. During a flight over
USGS scientists said they
lobe of freshly erupted lava
about 800 feet high with a base
fore the latest activity. Clouds
m view, however, and flights
d, Waitt said.

TO FIRE SCENE. Seven-year-
was severely burned when his
ted on returning to the motel
lil., where he was burned, but
e saw the place. But a family
two police officers and motel
taken than David by the visit Fri-
ad seen the room since he was
his body there on March 3. "He
ot in there," said Judy Curtis, the
s OK now." David has undergone
plastic surgery in the year since
s in a wheelchair. He was carried
visit Friday. The father, 43-year-
was arrested in San Francisco
ize. He confessed to setting the fire
e feared losing visitation rights to
13-year prison term for attempted

SUB COMMISSIONED. The USS
arth nuclear-powered Trident sub-
ed into the Navy on Saturday after
ear weapons protesters outside the
s Center in New London, Conn.
ed a payment on a national life in-
Mack Mattingly, R-Ga., in his key-
ing this premium but all the while
r be a reason to collect on the
0-foot-long USS Georgia can carry
h 408 nuclear warheads. Each war-
xplosive power of the bomb that
apan, in World War II. Police ar-
clear demonstrators who stretched
at carried guests to the ceremony.
ng and chanted.

Part 4

Dental Records

Missing Persons and Unidentified Bodies

44-2-401. Missing persons — dental records. (1) Any person who reports a missing person to a police or sheriff's department or other law enforcement authority must be given a form, supplied by the department of justice, that authorizes the release of the dental records of the missing person. The form must state that if the person is still missing 30 days after the report was made, the form should be signed by a relative of the missing person and taken to the dentist of the missing person, who must release the dental records or copies thereof to the relative. The records must be submitted by the relative within the next 10 days to the law enforcement authority to which the missing person report was made.

(2) If the missing person has not been found within 30 days after the report was made and no relative exists or can be located, the law enforcement authority may execute a signed written declaration stating that an investigation into the location of the missing person is being conducted and that the dental records may be necessary to the investigation. A dentist shall release the missing person's dental records upon presentation of the declaration.

(3) If a person reported missing has not been found within 45 days after the report was made, the law enforcement authority conducting the investigation shall confer with the county coroner or state medical examiner and write a missing person report on a form supplied by the department of justice. The report and any dental records or copies thereof obtained under this section must be submitted to the department of justice.

(4) The department of justice shall maintain an information file concerning each person reported to it as missing. The file must include information received under this section and any other information the department considers relevant to locating the missing person.

(5) The department files must be made available to any law enforcement agency attempting to locate missing persons.

(6) A law enforcement authority that finds a missing person or is notified that he has been found shall notify the department of justice, which shall return all dental records to the dentist and destroy the file prepared under subsection (4) concerning the person.

History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 389, L. 1983.

44-2-402. Dental examination — records — report. (1) If the coroner cannot identify a body, he or the state medical examiner shall have a dentist examine the body, and if the body cannot be identified from the dental examination, the coroner or state medical examiner must send the dental examination results to the department of justice on a form supplied by the department.

(2) The department is a repository for dental examination records filed with it under this section. The department shall compare such records with dental records filed with it pursuant to 44-2-401 in an attempt to identify the body and must submit any findings to the coroner or state medical examiner.

History: En. Sec. 2, Ch. 389, L. 1983.

Human Services and Aging

BILL NO. HB 358

DATE 2/6/85

SPONSOR

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT E

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH
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MARCH 15, 1985

21 CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 280: Representative Toni Bergene
22 of House District 41 in Great Falls, the sponsor of HB 280
23 gave a brief resume of the bill. This bill was requested
24 by the Board of Pharmacy. HB 280 is an act to provide
25 that violation of the federal drug abuse prevention and
26 control act is grounds for revocation of a pharmacist's
27 license, and providing an immediate effective date.

Representative Bergene stated that this act was sunset
by a previous audit. It now falls under the federal
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic act.

28 Warren Amole, executive director to the Board of Pharmacy,
29 stood in support of the bill. He stated that this bill will
30 just clean up the present law.

31 Bob Likewie, representing the State Montana Pharm. Association,
32 stood in support of the bill. He stated that this bill will
33 cover things that are not covered under the present law.

34 With no further proponents, the chairman called on the oppon-
35 ents. Hearing none, the meeting was opened to a question
36 and answer period from the Committee.

Senator Stephens asked what a pharmacist would have to do
if their license was revoked. They would probably have
to take further education and apply again for a license.
However, no one was real sure.

Representative Bergene closed. She asked the committee to
give this bill favorable consideration.

37 CONSIDERATION ON HOUSE BILL 358: Representative Mike Kadas
38 of House District 55 in Missoula, the chief sponsor of HB 358,
39 gave a brief resume of the bill. This bill is an act to create
40 a missing children information program within the Department
41 of Justice; to require law enforcement authorities to submit
42 missing children's reports to the program; to require the
43 superintendent of public instruction to distribute monthly
44 to the schools a list of missing school age children; and
45 to require schools to contact any parent whose child is
absent without parental verification of the absence.

46 Representative Kadas stated that most children who disappear
are victims of "voluntary" parental abuse.

SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH
PAGE FOUR
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JoAnne Peterson, representing the Montana Education Association, stood in support of the bill. She stated that her association shares the nation's concerns about criminal abduction and exploitation of children. Action must be taken to protect our children. There is little question that grassroots awareness, education, organization and money are critically needed. In addition, laws must be written and/or amended to better protect our children. The MEA believes that child abduction and abuse must be dealt with in this legislative session. Miss Peterson handed in written testimony to the Committee for their consideration. See attachments.

Dan Adcock, representing the Missoula Taskforce for Children's Justice, stood in support of the bill. He stated that recent history of missing children is noteworthy. There are various types of missing children. Montana's children become victims of the "missing child" syndrome. Taskforce formed to articulate issues concerning missing children, to educate adults and children in personal safety, and to work on legislation. HB 358 is solid in that it validates current efforts by the Justice Department, send information and pictures of missing children to schools, and requires schools to contact home if a child is absent. Cost factor of this bill is minimal. Children are not always identified when they have been found murdered. The quicker they can be found the better chance they have of living. Children prostitution and child pornography are billion dollar businesses. He urged the Committee to give this bill favorable consideration and protect the children of our state.

Helen Volden, legislative co-ordinator for the Montana Parent Teacher Association, stood in support of the bill. She stated that it is estimated that at least 1,500,000 children are missing from their homes each year, many of whom end up abused or even victims of homicide. The Missing Children Act was passed by Congress in 1982, and the Missing Children Assistance Act in 1984. Comprehensive state legislation is critically needed to address the particular needs of missing and exploited children and to help solve problems that are unique to the state level. Mrs. Volden handed in written testimony for the Committee to consider. See attachments.

Bill Erwin, representing the Department of Justice, stood in support of the bill. Mr. Erwin told of how dental records

SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH

PAGE FIVE

MARCH 15, 1985

are being used to identify children. More children have been to the dentist today, than have been finger printed for identification sake. If HB 358 were to pass there would be a clearing house for information. Information regarding missing children would be on a "hot sheet" same as for missing cars. Montana would be one of the more progressive, if HB 358 were to pass. He urged the Committee to give this bill favorable consideration.

Jess Long, representing the school administrators of Montana, stood in support of the bill. He stated that he would like to see the bill amended regarding the age at which the school is to call and check on a student. He would like to see it lowered to age 16, because many children are on their own before age 18. He also addressed the problem of the school calling the parents rather than the other way around. For schools many times it could be long distance. He supported the concept of the bill.

With no further proponents, the chairman called on the opponents. Hearing none, the meeting was opened to a question and answer period from the Committee.

Senator Jacobson stated that perhaps parents could do the calling rather than the school.

Senator Stephens asked how many Montana children have been placed on the National Crime Information Center computer. There have been 10 children from our state placed on the computer.

Senator Hager asked about children like his nephew who runs away alot, and asked if he would also be placed on the computer. Yes, if this bill does pass he would be placed on the computer. At the present time they must hold the name of the child for 24 hours after he has been reported missing.

Senator Himsel stated that it appears to him that the real issue seems to be in the reporting and placing a child's name on the computer.

SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH
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Representative Kadas closed. He stated that school boards, school administrators, and many others have testified for this bill. It is not an unreasonable safeguard to take for the children on Montana. He stated that this is a very important piece of legislation.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 487: Representative Norm Wallin of House District 78 in Bozeman, the chief sponsor of HB 487, gave a brief resume of the bill. This bill is an act authorizing the Health Facility Authority to issue bonds and notes in an amount not to exceed \$150 million in each biennium; and providing an immediate effective date.

The Montana Health Facility Authority was created in 1983 as one means of trying to reduce health care costs. The Authority can issue bonds or notes to raise money which can be loaned to health care facilities at rates of interest much lower than they can borrow from commercial sources. The law defines eligible health care facilities which must be non-profit by IRS ruling.

The Montana Health Facility Authority may currently borrow money and issue bonds not in excess of \$50 million for any two-year period. The MHFA has issued \$42.7 million in bonds and notes since July 1984. Bonds and notes issued by the MHFA are repaid from revenues generated by the borrowing entity. This is part of the "Build Montana" program.

Mary Munger, chairman of the Montana Health Facility Authority, stood in support of the bill. She stated that this board was appointed by the Governor in 1983. However, it took them awhile to really get going. Bonds and notes issued by the MHFA are currently not general or moral obligations of the State of Montana. The state is not at risk with respect to MHFA bonds and notes. Although the MHFA does not have firm commitments for \$150 million in financing the next two years, the board feels that because of high activity in the first two years of operation, positive feedback and continuing interest from health care facilities, the possibility of hospitals wanting to refund outstanding bonds; plans by the MHFA to better inform potential borrowers of services available at the Authority, and the continuing evolution of new financing programs nationwide, the \$150 million biennial limit is workable and needed.

Don Allen, representing the Montana Hospital Association, stood in support of the bill.

Shirley Tennis read a letter of support from Sister Elizabeth Henry, administrator of West Mont Home Health and West Mont

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 9/15/85

NATE
AT

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR JUDY JACOBSON, CHAIRMAN	✓		
SENATOR J. D. LYNCH, V. CHAIRMAN			✓
SENATOR TOM HAGER	✓		
SENATOR MATT HIMSL	✓		
SENATOR TED NEWMAN	Late		
SENATOR BILL NORMAN	✓		
SENATOR STAN STEPHENS	✓		
SENATOR TOM TOWE	Late		

Each day attach to minutes.

COMMITTEE ON _____

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Bill Erwin	Dept of Justice	358 ^{HB}	X	
Dan Adcock	Missoula Taskforce for children's	358 ^{HB}	X	
Wayne Amole	Bd of Pharmacy Dept ^{Justice} Commerce	280 ^{HB}	X	
Robert H Likowski	Montana State Board of Pensions	280 ^{HB}	X	
Pete J. Wanders	B. U. rings, Deac Harp	487 ^{HB} 487 ^{HB} 3	X	
Johanne Petersen	MEA	358	X	
Mary D. Myrner	Montana Herby Fr. Intnl	487 ^{HB}	X	
Don Bell	MT Hospital Assn.	487 ^{HB}	X	
Al Kirk	Helena AERO	646	X	
Dana Huschle	Bozeman	646	X	
Jan Ann Cronley	Missoula	646	X	
John G. [unclear]	Victor	646	X	
Don W. [unclear]	School Admin of MT	358	X	
Helena Holden	Montana PTA	358	X	
David Dien	Beef producer	646	X	
Gerald D. Pruitt	MT Restaurant Assoc	646	X	
A. Edg. [unclear] [unclear]	Wet Mont Comm. Inc	487 ^{HB}	X	

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

MEA



POSITION PAPER

CHILD PROTECTION

The Montana Education Association shares the nation's concerns about criminal abduction and exploitation of children.

A million and a half children disappear from their homes each year. According to the new National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, most children who disappear

are victims of "voluntary" parental abuse, i.e., snatching by a noncustodial parent. However, each year 20,000 - 50,000 new missing child cases remain unresolved, suggesting criminal abduction and foul play. It is estimated that 2000 unidentified children are buried annually in this country. Some estimate that a child is abducted every three minutes in the United States.

The problem does not escape Montana. Presently there are several widely publicized child-disappearance cases in Montana. Additionally, police from several Montana cities and counties have found remains but no identities of several young people who met their fates from foul play.

Action must be taken to protect our children. There is little question that grassroots awareness, education, organization and money are critically needed. In addition, laws must be written and/or amended to better protect our children.

The MEA believes that child abduction and abuse must be dealt with during the 49th legislative session. House Bills 358, 313, 300 and Senate Bill 19 have been introduced in attempts to assure greater physical protection for Montana children. MEA is working with the bills' sponsors and supporters to gain passage of these child-protective measures during the current session.



Montana Education Association

1232 East Sixth Avenue, Helena, Montana 59601

Telephone 406-442-4250

March 15, 1985

Hearing on HB 358 (Kadas)

Missing Children Information Program

Before: Senate Public Health and Welfare Committee, Judy Jacobson, Chairman

Testimony by Jo Anne Peterson, Montana Education Association, in support of HB 358.

Madame Chairman and members of the committee my name is Jo Anne Peterson, representing the Montana Education Association. We support HB 358, which would create a Missing Children Information Program within the Dept. of Justice.

According to a recent newsweek article, "Stolen Children, What can be done about Child Abduction", stated over one million children are reported missing each year, 90% return home within 10 days, 10% or 100,000 children do not reappear and those children who do not reappear 5,000 are found murdered each year.

According to Ken Wooden of the National Coalition for Children's Justice the life expectancy of a criminally abducted child is between 14 and 48 hours.

Homicide is one of the five leading causes of death for youngsters between the ages of 1-17 and child abduction is the sixth largest crime in the United States.

Some of the child murders are reported in the newspapers and others not. It is easier to forget a tragedy of children being molested and murdered no one wants to recognize this problem cause it's too awful to think about. Michigan State Police Captain Robert Robertson, who headed an investigation of a series of child murders summed up the problem:

"This is something we won't be able to handle until the public becomes aware of it and angered by it. Nothing has ever been accomplished until society took a stand- the Civil Rights Movement, the Women's Liberation Movement- somebody has to get outraged." It has to come from allof us working together.

The Solution

One of the ways we can solve this problem in Montana is enacting this legislation, which would establish a system of intrastate communication of information relating to any child determined to be missing by a parent, gaurdain or legal custodian of the child or law enforcement authority etc...

Do these Missing Children Programs really work? In 1982 the Indianapolis Police Dept. took reports on 1,592 missing youngsters and every single one of those children has since been accounted for, most within a few weeks of their disappearance. Not all cases are this easy but detectives work around the clock and take reports 24 hours a day, while many other police dept's insist on a 24 hr. wait before even taking a report on a missing child. There is also alot of media attention and community effort to find the lost children of Indianapolis.

This is a very serious problem in the U.S. which deserves much attention ^{this problem} because ~~it~~ it doesn't escape Montana. Presently there are several missing children in Montana. Let's save the children of Montana and give this bill a do pass recommendation. Thank You.

NAME: Dan Adcock DATE: 3/15/84

ADDRESS: 303 E. Spruce #5 Missoula

PHONE: 728-7166

REPRESENTING WHOM? Missoula Taskforce for Children's Justice

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HB 358

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: Recent history of missing children is
noteworthy. There are various types of missing
children. Montana's children become victims
of the "missing child" syndrome. Taskforce
formed to articulate issues concerning missing children
to educate adults + children in personal safety, ~~and~~ and
work on legislation. Bill is ~~solid~~ solid in that
it validates current efforts by justice dept. ~~and~~ send
information + pictures of ~~the~~ missing kids to schools,
and requires ~~the~~ schools to contact home if child
is absent. Cost factor of this bill is
minimal.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.



MONTANA CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS

TESTIMONY HOUSE BILL 358

Senate Public Health, Welfare and Safety Committee

Chairman Jacobsen and Members of the Committee:

I am Helen Volden, Legislative Co-Ordinator for the Montana Congress of Parents & Teachers - perhaps more commonly referred to as the MTP PTA.

I am representing 7,700 members across Montana.

It is our hope that the problem of missing children is one of the most pressing concerns not only in our country today, but in Montana today as well. It is estimated that at least 1,500,000 children are missing from their homes each year - many of whom end up abused or even victims of homicide.

As you know, the Missing Children Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in 1982 and, later, the Missing Children Assistance Act in 1984 - Establishment of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children is another example of the federal government's commitment to solving the problem of missing & exploited children.

Much more can and must be done on the state level, however - and we must begin with that same commitment. Comprehensive state legislation is critically needed to address the particular needs of missing & exploited children and to help solve problems that are unique to the state level.

We must ask ourselves: If our child were suddenly missing, how easy is it to get information on the state level? Is there a lack of prompt responsiveness on the part of law enforcement procedures? Are law enforcement agencies able to get information from other states?

Why do we need a Missing Children's Information, in Montana?

Center

1. Many children are kidnapped by their own parents - some of whom harm the children, some of whom do not. These children need tracking as closely as children abducted by non-family members.
2. Law enforcement agencies must have central systems within their states to share in-state information, as well as have that information fed to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
3. The situation as it stands now is such that a stolen car can be traced in Montana and in many other states faster than a missing child. If children are murdered after abduction, it usually occurs within 18-24 hours after abduction, yet we often don't begin looking nearly soon enough.
4. Abductors/molesters/murderers often leave "tracks" on the child or at the scene of the crime - teeth marks, cigarette burns, knife marks, rope marks, etc. This information needs to be in a central location in each state to be shared with other states for easier tracking of the perpetrator.
5. Crimes against children are closely tied to crimes against women many times. Information shared about the children can often be used to help solve crimes against women.
6. Pictures, dental records, and fingerprints can be circulated through one central state location. We believe the fact this bill requires the Office of Public Instruction to share names and pictures of children throughout Montana schools to be a fine feature. Children taken by their own parents often are found in schools several states away from where they were originally taken, but sometimes they are right under our eyes if we knew who we were seeing.
7. Montana has been identified as being part of a transportation corridor for movement of children for the business of organized child pornography, and child prostitution as well as purely personal motives. Such children might be identified by law enforcement people if there is a quick access to information on children missing from nearby states. Funneling information to one point in a state saves time, money, and effort for law enforcement agencies.
8. Children who are abducted are often listed as runaways by law enforcement people. If it were known that a large number of runaways were coming from a particular area, perhaps more investigating of such cases might be done by law enforcement people.

In closing, there are a multitude of things which need to be done to lower the statistics of missing children. One measure listed in the bill - requiring schools to contact any parent whose child is absent without parental verification of the absence. This is an easy thing to do, but few

schools presently do it. A child's life might be saved by quick police action if the child's whereabouts are known by the school and the parents. The point is: all children are everyone's responsibility. We've done some things about this problem in Montana; we need to do much more. We have assumed this problem belongs to the big cities and the large population areas. It does not. It ties in with child abuse, child neglect, custodial fights between divorcing parents, and even society's attitude (in some instances) that children are chattel. All these things occur in Montana. I don't know if we have any members of the group "Sex Before Eight or Its Too Late" in Montana. There are an estimated 5,000 members nationally. Why not in Montana? Deterants do not always work, but often shared knowledge, a watchful vigilance on the part of everyone, and proper training of not only law enforcement people, but all of us, does work.

We urge passage of this bill as a solid beginning. I thank you for your attention.

Jim Welden

AMERICA'S MISSING CHILDREN

*Each year in this country 1.8 million children are reported missing.

Approximately 1 million of these children are runaways or "throwaways"

100,000 to 150,000 are the victims of parental kidnappings

20,000 to 50,000 missing child cases go unsolved annually

(included in this groups are the victims of stranger abductions, murder and abuse victims, children taken to be raised by unknown individuals and some runaways)

50,000 children are taken against their will by strangers or parents

2,500 children are the victims of homicides

Each year approximately 3,000 individuals are buried in unidentified or John or Jane Doe graves. Hundreds of these are children.

25% of all reported rapes involve children under 12 years old

SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH
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MARCH 18, 1985

A motion was made by Senator Norman that HB 280 Be Not Concluded. Motion failed. Those Senators voting for the motion were: Norman, Newman, and Lynch. Those Senators voting against the motion were: Jacobson, Himsl, Towe, and Stephens.

A motion was made by Senator Towe that HB 280 Be Concluded In. Motion failed. With the following voting "no", Senators Newman, Norman, Stephens, and Lynch, all others present voted "yes".

A motion was made by Senator Newman that HB 280 BE TABLED. Motion carried with all present voting "yes" with the exception of Senators Jacobson and Himsl.

ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 358: Representative Mike Kadas introduced HB 358, which is an act to create a missing children information program within the Department of Justice; to require law enforcement authorities to submit missing children reports to the program; to require the superintendent of public instruction to distribute monthly to the schools a list of missing school age children and to require schools to contact any parent whose child is absent without parental verification of the absence.

Karen explained the proposed amendments.

Senator Stephens stated that this legislation cannot prevent children from kidnapping.

Senator Jacobson stated that it is important to inform the authorities as soon as possible following the discovery of a child missing. The first 24 hours are very critical.

Senator Himsl stated that he felt people were over reacting.

Senator Towe stated that the Department does not have a choice, it must be put on the National Crime Information Center computer as soon as possible.

Senator Lynch asked if this same procedure would not be followed without this bill.

Senator Jacobson replied that there is a 24 hour waiting period now before it is turned into the NCIC.

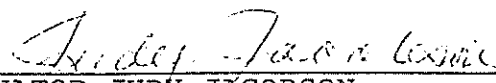
SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH
PAGE TEN
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A motion was made by Senator Towe that HB 358 Be Concurred In. Motion failed with Senators Towe and Jacobson voting "yes" and all other senators present voting "no".

A motion was made by Senator Stephens that HB 358 BE NOT CONCURRED IN. Motion carried with all present voting "yes" with the exception of Senators Jacobson and Towe.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: The next meeting of the Senate Public Health Welfare, and Safety Committee will be held on Wednesday, March 20, 1985 in Room 410 of the State Capitol to consider HB 759, 798, 665, 686, and 627.

ADJOURN: With no further business the meeting was adjourned.



SENATOR JUDY JACOBSON
CHAIRMAN

eg

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE & SAFETY COMMITTEE

49th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1985

Date 3/18/

SENATE
SEAT

#

	NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
6	SENATOR JUDY JACOBSON, CHAIRMAN	✓		
5	SENATOR J. D. LYNCH, V. CHAIRMAN	✓		
42	SENATOR TOM HAGER			✓
30	SENATOR MATT HIMSL	✓		
17	SENATOR TED NEWMAN	<i>late</i>		
45	SENATOR BILL NORMAN	✓		
14	SENATOR STAN STEPHENS	✓		
26	SENATOR TOM TOWE	<i>late</i>		

Each day attach to minutes.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

MARCH 18, 19 95

MR. PRESIDENT

We, your committee on **Public Health, Welfare and Safety**

having had under consideration **House** No. **358**

third reading copy (**blue**)
color

TO CREATE A MISSING CHILDREN INFORMATION PROGRAM WITHIN DEPT. OF JUSTICE

KADAS

(STEPHENS)

Respectfully report as follows: That **House** No. **358**

~~HOUSE~~

~~SENATE~~

BE NOT CONCURRED IN

Senator Judy Jacobson

Chairman.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 358

1. Page 5, line 4.

Following: "eontaeting"

Strike: "ATTEMPT"

Insert: "establish procedures to be followed by school
personnel for attempting"